Defendant Safeway Inc. ("Safeway" or "Defendant"), by its counsel, as its Answer and Affirmative Defenses to the Class Action Complaint of Plaintiff Shawn Riley ("Plaintiff"), states as follows:

1. This class action and representative action seeks relief on behalf of Plaintiff and the members of the Class for injuries sustained by them as a result of Safeway's deceptive marketing of milk as organic when the milk is not, in fact, organic and Safeway's increase in gross sales and sales price.

ANSWER:

Safeway admits that Plaintiff purports to seek relief on behalf of a proposed class for Safeway's allegedly "deceptive" marketing and sale of organic milk. Safeway denies that it deceptively marketed or sold any of its organic milk. Safeway further denies that class certification is appropriate and expressly denies that any claims in this action are appropriate for class treatment. Safeway denies that Plaintiff, or anyone else, is entitled to any relief whatsoever, including, but not limited to, the relief requested in Plaintiff's Complaint. By way of further response, Safeway affirmatively states that it purchases its organic milk from dairies whose products and operations are certified "USDA Organic" by one or more United States Department of Agriculture ("USDA") accredited certifying agents, pursuant to the authority vested in those agents by the USDA under the Organic Foods Production Act of 1990 ("OFPA") and the National Organic Program ("NOP"). Except as expressly admitted, Safeway denies the remaining allegations in Paragraph 1.

2. During the Class Period, Defendant, which is one of the largest food and drug retailers in North America, violated its duty to inform customers that the "O"-label organic milk is not organic. Defendant's nondisclosure of this material fact constitutes misrepresentation, unfair, unlawful, fraudulent, and/or deceptive business practices in violation of California's consumer protection laws. The materiality of this information is proven directly by federal and state regulations which, at all relevant times, required Defendant to inform consumers that milk that [sic] were purchasing was not organic. Defendant flagrantly violated and, in some cases, continue [sic] to violate these regulations.

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Safeway denies the allegations in Paragraph 2 and expressly denies committing any misrepresentations or any "unfair, unlawful, fraudulent and/or deceptive business practices" in California or anywhere else. Safeway further denies that class certification is appropriate and expressly denies that any claims in this action are appropriate for class treatment. By way of further response, Safeway affirmatively states that it purchases its organic milk from dairies whose products and operations are certified "USDA Organic" by one or more USDA-accredited certifying agents, pursuant to the authority vested in those agents by the USDA under the OFPA and the NOP.

3. As a result of Defendant's misbranding, concealment and nondisclosure, customers are misled to purchase the organic milk and/or to pay a greater price than they would otherwise pay. Defendant has been unjustly enriched at the expense of these consumers.

ANSWER:

Safeway denies the allegations in Paragraph 3 and expressly denies that it engaged in any "misbranding, concealment and nondisclosure" of its organic milk.

4. This is a class action and a representative action brought by Plaintiff, who purchased organic milk from, produced or distributed by Defendant in the State of California during the Class Period.

ANSWER:

Safeway admits that Plaintiff purports to bring a class action and a representative action on behalf of those "who purchased organic milk from, produced or distributed by Safeway in California" during a defined "Class Period." Safeway denies that class certification is appropriate and expressly denies that any claims in this action are appropriate for class treatment. Safeway further denies that it produces any of the organic milk its sells. Except as expressly admitted, Safeway denies the remaining allegations in Paragraph 4.

5. The United States District Court for the Northern District of California has diversity jurisdiction over this Class Action lawsuit pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1332 as amended by the Class Action Fairness Act of 2005, because, upon information and belief, the amount in

controversy exceeds \$5,000,000, exclusive of interest and costs, and this lawsuit is a Class Action in which some members of the Plaintiff Class are citizens of states different than Defendant. See 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d)(2)(A). **ANSWER:** Safeway admits that Plaintiff purports to assert jurisdiction pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1332 as amended by the Class Action Fairness Act of 2005. Safeway further admits that the amount in controversy exceeds \$5,000,000 and that jurisdiction would appear to exist under 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d)(2)(A). Except as expressly admitted, Safeway denies the remaining allegations in Paragraph 5. 6. Safeway Inc. ("Safeway") is a Delaware corporation with its headquarters and principal place of business in Pleasanton, California. Considering that Plaintiff is a resident of Illinois, there is minimal diversity amongst the parties. ANSWER: Safeway admits that it is a Delaware corporation with its headquarters and principal place of business in Pleasanton, California. Safeway is without knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth or falsity of the allegations contained in Paragraph 6 regarding the residency of Plaintiff and, on that basis, denies them. Except as expressly admitted, Safeway denies the remaining allegations in Paragraph 6. 7. Venue in this judicial district is proper under 28 U.S.C. §1391 because a substantial part of the events or omissions giving rise to the claims herein described occurred

within this judicial district.

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Safeway admits that Plaintiff purports to assert that venue is proper under 28 U.S.C. § 1391. Safeway denies that any "events or omissions giving rise to the claims herein described" occurred in this judicial district or anywhere else. Except as expressly admitted, Safeway denies the remaining allegations in Paragraph 7.

8. Intradistrict Assignment: Assignment to the San Francisco or Oakland division of this Court is appropriate because Defendant's headquarters and principal place of business is in

Pleasanton, California. Because this action arises in the county of Alameda, pursuant to

Northern District of California, Local Rule 3-2(d), assignment to either the San Francisco

Division or the Oakland Division is proper.

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Safeway admits that its headquarters and principal place of business are in Pleasanton, California. The remaining allegations in Paragraph 8 are legal conclusions for which no response is required. Except as expressly admitted, Safeway denies the remaining allegations in Paragraph 8.

9. Plaintiff Shawn Riley is a resident of Cook County, Illinois and a citizen of the State of Illinois. Plaintiff purchased the store-brand organic milk from Defendant Safeway at its Dominick's stores in the Chicago-area on numerous occasions throughout the class period. This milk was produced by Aurora Dairy Corp. and branded as a private label brand by Safeway. Plaintiff utilized the organic milk produced and sold by Defendant for his own and his family's own consumption. Plaintiff decided to purchase "organic" milk, and indeed paid a premium price for that "organic" milk, because he believed that it contained fewer additives and was healthier for their consumption than non-organic milk.

ANSWER:

Safeway admits that some, but not all, of the organic milk that it sells is supplied by Aurora Dairy Corporation ("Aurora"). Safeway is without knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth or falsity of the allegations contained in Paragraph 9 regarding Plaintiff, his purchasing decisions and his use of organic milk and, on that basis, denies them. Except as expressly admitted, Safeway denies the remaining allegations in Paragraph 9.

10. Safeway is a Delaware corporation with its principal place of business in Pleasanton, California. Safeway is one of the largest food and drug retailers in North America. As of September 8, 2007, the company operated 1,738 stores in the Western, Southwestern, Rocky Mountain, and Mid-Atlantic regions of the United States and in western Canada.

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ANSWER:

Safeway admits the allegations in Paragraph 10.

brand. The "organic" milk was contained in cartons that specifically represented that the milk was certified organic milk, despite the fact that it was not organic. Aurora labels its purportedly organic milk with an organic certified label. This label is supposed to assure consumers that Aurora's milk complies with the Organic Foods Production Act of 1990 (7 U.S.C. § 6501, *et seq.*) and its implementing regulations (7 C.F.R. Part 205). Plaintiff and the Class Members they represent pay premium prices for Safeway's "organic" milk.

ANSWER:

The OFPA (7 U.S.C. 6501, et seq.) and the NOP regulations (7 C.F.R. Part 205, et seq.) speak for themselves, and to the extent that the allegations in Paragraph 11 vary therewith, Safeway denies those allegations. The "cartons" referred to in Paragraph 11 further speak for themselves, and to the extent that the allegations in Paragraph 11 vary therewith, Safeway denies those allegations. Safeway admits that some, but not all, of the organic milk it sells is supplied by Aurora. Safeway further admits that Aurora represents that its milk is "USDA Organic" because it is, and has been at all times relevant hereto, certified organic by two certifying agents -- the Colorado Department of Agriculture ("CDA") and Quality Assurance International ("QAI") -- acting pursuant to the authority vested in them by the USDA under the OFPA and the NOP. Safeway is without knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth or falsity of the allegations contained in Paragraph 11 regarding Plaintiff and, on that basis, denies them. Except as expressly admitted, Safeway denies the remaining allegations in Paragraph 11 and expressly denies that class treatment is appropriate.

12. Safeway is and has been selling milk or milk products that it represents to be "organic," when, in fact, the milk is not organic throughout the time period of December 5, 2003 through October 15, 2007 ("class period" or "relevant time period"). Safeway sells this milk to consumers directly using its own brand name "O."

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Safeway denies that it has sold "milk or milk products that it represents to be 'organic' when, in fact, the milk is not organic." Safeway admits that it sells its organic milk with the label "USDA Organic" because it purchases its organic milk from dairies whose products and operations are certified "USDA Organic" by one or more USDA-accredited certifying agents, pursuant to the authority vested in those agents by the USDA under the OFPA and the NOP. Except as expressly admitted, Safeway denies the remaining allegations in Paragraph 12 and expressly denies that class treatment is appropriate.

13. The market for organic milk has boomed in recent years. According to the United States Department of Agriculture ("USDA"), total milk or milk products production in the United States in 2004 was 170 billion pounds. Fluid milk or milk products sales since 1975 have been steady at approximately \$11 billion per year. Currently, organic fluid milk or milk products sales represent about 18% of overall sales. In 2005, total organic dairy sales were approximately \$2 billion. The organic dairy sector is annually growing at an approximate rate of 16%.

ANSWER:

Safeway is without knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth or falsity of the allegations contained in Paragraph 13 and, on that basis, denies them.

Except as expressly admitted, Safeway denies the remaining allegations in Paragraph 13.

14. Consumers rely on manufacturers and sellers of milk or milk products to determine what milk is in fact organic. As Aurora Dairy, from which Safeway obtained the milk labeled under its "O" brand, expressly recognizes, "Organic certification is the public's assurance that products have been grown and handled according to strict procedures without persistent toxic chemical inputs."

http://www.auroraorganic.com/aodweb/site/ítemcontent.aspx?icategoryid=6.

ANSWER:

The material from Aurora's website speaks for itself, and to the extent that the allegations in Paragraph 14 vary therewith, Safeway denies those allegations. Safeway admits that some, but not all, of the organic milk it sells is supplied by Aurora. Safeway is without

The requirements for organic production detailed in the OFPA (7 U.S.C. 6501, et <u>seq.</u>) and the NOP regulations (7 C.F.R. Part 205, <u>et seq.</u>) speak for themselves, and to the extent that the allegations in Paragraph 16 vary therewith, Safeway denies those allegations. Except as expressly admitted, Safeway denies the remaining allegations in Paragraph 16.

17. By marketing, selling, or otherwise representing that its milk was "organic," Safeway represented that the milk abides by these laws and regulations and that the milk is "organic."

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Safeway admits that it sells its organic milk with the label "USDA Organic" because it purchases its organic milk from dairies whose products and operations are certified

TO PLAINTIFF'S CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT

1	"USDA Organic" by one or more USDA-accredited certifying agents, pursuant to the authority			
2	vested in those agents by the USDA under the OFPA and the NOP. Except as expressly			
3	admitted, Safeway denies the remaining allegations in Paragraph 17.			
4	18. Specifically, Safeway included labels on its "O" brand milk that stated, in whole			
5	or in part, as follows:			
6	Description:			
7	Organic Fat Free Milk Ingredients:			
8	Organic Grade A Fat Free Milk, Vitamin A Palmitate, Vitamin D3. Product Attribute:			
9	Organic Kosher			
0	Fat Free			
1	Product Details: Ultra-Pasteurized Vitamins A & D added. USDA Organic. Grade			
2	A: Ultra-Pasteurized: Homogenized. Organic from the Source. There's a lot that goes into a good glass of milk. It starts with the			
land. Our daily pastures are environmentally friendly, maintained with the use of recognized organic horticultural practices. The				
4	dairy cows that produce O Organics Milk enjoy a healthy mix of fresh air, plenty of exercise, clean drinking water and a wholesome			
5	100% certified organic diet - and they are not given growth hormones or treated with antibiotics. All of these practices support			
6	sustainable farming, which is good for the environment, good for the cows and good for the milk. That's why our O Organics Milk			
7	tastes like milk should, fresh and pure. To be certified organic, dairy cows must be managed under organic livestock practices at			
8	least one year before milking. Their feed must be grown on land that has been under organic cultivation practices for a minimum of			
9	three years. Certified Organic			
20	ANSWER:			
21	The labels referred to in Paragraph 18 speak for themselves, and to the extent that			
22	the allegations in Paragraph 18 vary therewith, Safeway denies those allegations. Except as			
23	expressly admitted, Safeway denies the remaining allegations in Paragraph 18.			
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	, c			
25	ORGANICS Organic from the Source			
26	There's a lot that goes into a good glass of milk. It starts with the			
27 28	land. Our dairy pastures are environmentally friendly, maintained with the use of recognized organic horticultural practices. The dairy cows that produce O Organics Milk enjoy a healthy mix of			
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1	fresh air, plenty of exercise, clean drinking water and a wholesome, 100% certified organic diet – and they are not given				
2	growth hormones or treated with antibiotics.				
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4	All of these practices support sustainable farming, which is good for the environment, good for the cows and good for the milk. That's why our O Organics Milk tastes like milk should – fresh				
5					
6	and pure.				
7	The carton also states:				
8	ORGANICS				
9	organic				
10	Fat Free Milk				
11	Vitamins A & D Added				
12	Grade A • Pasteurized • Homogonized [sic]				
13	"To be certified organic, dairy cows, must be managed under organic				
14	livestock practices at least on eyear [sic] before milking. Their feed must				
15	be grown on land that has been under organic cultivation practices				
16	for a minimum of three years."				
17	ANSWER:				
18	The carton referred to in Paragraph 19 speaks for itself, and to the extent that the				
19	allegations in Paragraph 19 vary therewith, Safeway denies those allegations. Except as				
20 21	expressly admitted, Safeway denies the remaining allegations in Paragraph 19.				
22	20. However, Safeway's milk was not organic according to Federal law. In fact,				
23	Safeway's "organic" milk was produced in large scale factory farms and otherwise failed to				
24	comport with Federal law and thus should not have been certified organic.				
25	ANSWER:				
26	Safeway denies its milk was not organic according to "Federal law." "Federal				
27	law" speaks for itself, and to the extent that the allegations in Paragraph 20 vary therewith,				
28	Safeway denies those allegations. Except as expressly admitted, Safeway denies the remaining				

allegations in Paragraph 20.

21. By marketing, selling, or otherwise representing that its milk was "organic,"

Costco represented that the milk abides by the laws and regulations requiring certain conditions be met before the milk is labeled "organic."

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Safeway is without knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth or falsity of the allegations contained in Paragraph 21 regarding Costco and, on that basis, denies them. Except as expressly admitted, Safeway denies the remaining allegations in Paragraph 21.

22. Aurora was formed by the former owners of Horizon, who sold Horizon to Dean Foods. The sale left Aurora with thousands of milk cows. Aurora then started its Colorado operation which produces 10 million gallons of milk a year. It is in essence a factory-farm model, there is no opportunity for cows to graze, as depicted below:

[image]

ANSWER:

Safeway is without knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth or falsity of the allegations concerning the formation of Aurora or of the "Colorado operation" contained in Paragraph 22 and, on that basis, denies them. By way of further response, Safeway affirmatively states that Aurora is, and has been at all times relevant hereto, certified organic by two certifying agents -- CDA and QAI -- acting pursuant to the authority vested in them by the USDA under the OFPA and the NOP. Except as expressly admitted, Safeway denies the remaining allegations in Paragraph 22.

23. Aurora's primary business is selling milk for use in the private-label milk market for Safeway, Costco, Wild Oats and others.

ANSWER:

Safeway is without knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth or falsity of the allegations concerning Aurora's "primary business" in Paragraph 23 and, on that basis, denies them. Safeway admits that some, but not all, of the organic milk that it sells

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	is supplied by Aurora. Except as expressly admitted, Safeway denies the remaining allegations
	in Paragraph 23.
	24. However, Aurora's milk was not organic according to Federal law. In fact,
	Aurora's "organic" milk was produced in large scale factory farms and otherwise failed to
	comport with Federal law.
	ANSWER:
	Safeway denies the allegations in Paragraph 24. By way of further response,
	Safeway affirmatively states that Aurora is, and has been at all times relevant hereto, certified
	organic by two certifying agents CDA and QAI acting pursuant to the authority vested in
	them by the USDA under the OFPA and the NOP.
	25. On March 7, 2007, the USDA identified the following "violations by Aurora
	Organic Dairy," from which Safeway obtained the milk Safeway sold under its own labels, of
	federal law:
	a. From 2003 through 2006, for dairy animals at its Platteville, Colorado
	facility, Aurora failed to provide a total feed ration that included pasture, failed to establish and
	maintain pasture conditions appropriate for minimizing the occurrence and spread of diseases
	and parasites, and failed to establish and maintain access to pasture, in willful violation of 7
	C.F.R. §§ 205.237(a), 205.238(a)(3), and 205.239(a)(2);
	b. During the spring and early summer of 2006, Aurora entered conventiona
	dairy animals into organic milk or milk products production at its Dublin, Texas facility before
	those animals completed the required one-year period of continuous organic management, in
	willful violation of 7 C.F.R. § 205.236(a)(2);
	c. From 2003 through 2006, Aurora purchased for its Platteville facility,
	from Promiseland Livestock in Falcon, Missouri, dairy animals that had been converted from
	conventional to organic milk or milk products production, and thus had not been under
	continuous organic management from at least the last third of gestation, in willful violation of 7
	C.F.R. § 205.236(a)(2)(iii);

d.

From on or about July 10, 2004 through on or about September 28, 2005,

1	Aurora moved organic dairy animals from its certified Platteville facility to Wells Ranch in Gill,			
2	Colorado, a non-organic (non-certified) livestock operation for management, and thereafter			
3	returned them to the Platteville facility for organic dairy production, in willful violation of 7			
4	C.F.R. § 205.236(b)(1);			
5	e. From February 2005 through March 2006, Aurora moved organic calves			
6	from its certified Platteville facility to non-organic (non-certified) livestock operations for			
7	management, and eventually returned them to the Platteville facility for organic dairy production			
8	in willful violation of 7 C.F.R. §§ 205.236(a)(2)(iii) and 205.236(b)(1);			
9	f. From 2003 through 2006, Aurora used non-organic agricultural products,			
10	such as wheat straw and corn stalks, as bedding for organic dairy animals at its Platteville			
11	facility, in willful violation of 7 C.F.R. § 205.239(a)(3);			
12	g. From on or about July 27, 2004 through on or about September 30, 2005,			
13	Aurora routinely caused organic dairy animals from Promiseland Livestock, a certified organic			
14	dairy, to be delivered to Wells Ranch, a non-organic livestock operation, for livestock			
15	management, before having them delivered to Aurora's Platteville facility for organic dairy			
16	production, in willful violation of 7 C.F.R. § 205.236(b)(1);			
17	h. From December 5, 2003 through at least September 7, 2007, Aurora sold,			
18	labeled and represented its milk or milk products as being organically produced when such milk			
19	or milk products were not produced and handled in accordance with the National Organic			
20	Program regulations, in willful violation of 7 C.F.R. §§ 205.102, 205.200 and 205.400(a);			
21	i. From on or about October 29, 2003 through on or about March 9, 2006,			
22	Aurora failed to notify its certifying agent immediately concerning changes to the operation of its			
23	Platteville facility regarding the termination an utilization of off-site facilities, such as Wells			
24	Ranch, contracted by Aurora to provide pasture and/or livestock management services, in willful			
25	violation of 7 C.F.R. § 205.400(f)(2);			
26	j. Aurora failed to include a summary statement, supported by			
27	documentation, in the December 29, 2004 and December 28, 2005 Organic System Plans for its			
28	Platteville facility that detailed changes to the previous year's Organic System Plan regarding the			

1	termination and utilization of off-site facilities, such as Wells Ranch, contracted by Aurora to
2	provide pasture and/or livestock management services, in willful violation of 7 C.F.R. §
3	205.406(a)(1)(i);
4	k. From 2004 through 2006, Aurora failed to maintain adequate records that
5	disclosed all activities and transaction in sufficient detail as to be readily understood and audited
6	to demonstrate compliance with the OFPA and the National Organic Program regulations
7	concerning pasture arrangements with operations identified by Aurora in its annual Organic
8	System Plan for its Platteville facility, in willful violation of 7 C.F.R. § 205.103(b);
9	1. In the October 29, 2003 and December 29, 2004 Organic System Plans for
10	its Platteville facility, Aurora failed to include a full description of the practices and procedures
11	to be performed by Wells Ranch, in willful violation of 7 C.F.R. § 205.201(a)(1);
12	m. In the December 28, 2005 Organic System Plan for its Platteville facility,
13	Aurora failed to include a full description of the practices and procedures to be performed by
14	Matsude Farms, Salazar, Cockroft Dairy Farm, and Ray-Glo Dairy, as at its Woodward facility,
15	in willful violation of 7 C.F.R. § 205.201(a)(1); and
16	n. In the October 29, 2003, December 29, 2004, and December 28, 2005
17	Organic System Plans for its Platteville facility, Aurora failed to include a full description of the
18	monitoring practices and procedures to be performed and maintained to verify that its Organic
19	System Plans were effectively implemented with respect to off-site operations contracted by
20	Aurora to provide pasture and/or livestock management services, in willful violation of 7 C.F.R.
21	§ 205.201(a)(3).
22	ANSWER:
23	Safeway does not answer for Aurora, who has not been named in this action.
24	Safeway denies the allegations in Paragraph 25.
25	26. On August 23, 2007, Aurora entered into a Consent Agreement with the USDA.
26	This Consent Agreement contained a stipulation for probation. The USDA found that Aurora
27	had not been in compliance with the federal organic food regulations, and placed it on a one year
28	probationary period. The Consent Agreement provided that Aurora was required to remove

organic dairy animals "currently present at Platteville that transitioned under the 80/20' rule" from the plant, and instructed that such animals could only be utilized as conventional animals, not certified organic animals. Finally, the Consent Agreement also requires Aurora to address all issues that were raised in the Notice of Proposed Revocation in order for its organic certification not to be revoked.

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Safeway does not answer for Aurora, who has not been named in this action. The Consent Agreement speaks for itself, and to the extent that the allegations in Paragraph 26 vary therewith, Safeway denies those allegations. Except as expressly admitted, Safeway denies the remaining allegations in Paragraph 26.

27. Safeway violated, and continues to violate federal and state law (including the applicable regulations by selling its milk as "organic." By mislabeling the milk, Safeway has misled, and continues to mislead Plaintiff and the Class Members into paying a higher price for milk that cannot be sold as "organic."

ANSWER:

Safeway denies the allegations in Paragraph 27 and expressly denies that class treatment is appropriate.

- 28. The milk that Safeway sold was not organic, despite Defendant's misrepresentations that the milk was, in fact, organic; in that Aurora and thus Safeway had failed to comply with the requirements of the OFPA. See 7 C.F.R.§ 205.102, et seq., in at least the following ways:
- Safeway represented its milk or milk products as "organic" when, in fact, a. they were not, in willful violation of 7 C.F.R. § 205.102;
- b. Aurora failed to maintain records concerning the production and handling of milk or milk products intended to be sold, labeled, or represented as "organic" in a manner which fully disclosed all activities and transactions of the certified operation in sufficient detail as to be readily understood and audited, in willful violation of 7 C.F.R. § 205.103(b);

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Aurora failed to provide its dairy cows with access to land used for c.

1	C.F.R. § 205.239(a)(1);			
2	m. Aurora failed to provide its dairy cows with access to pasture in willful			
3	violation of 7 C.F.R. § 205.239(a)(2);			
4	n. Aurora failed to provide its dairy cows with appropriate clean, dry			
5	bedding, which complies with the feed requirements of § 205.237, in willful violation of 7			
6	C.F.R. § 205.239(a)(3);			
7	o. Aurora failed to provide shelter designed to allow for its dairy cows'			
8	natural maintenance, comfort behaviors, and the opportunity to exercise, as required by federal			
9	regulation;			
10	p. Aurora failed to comply with the Organic Food Production Act of 1990			
11	and applicable organic production and handling regulations of 7 C.F.R. § 205.400(a);			
12	q. Aurora failed to immediately notify its certifying agent concerning the			
13	application of a prohibited substance to its dairy cows, in willful violation of 7 C.F.R.			
14	§ 205.400(f)(2); and			
15	r. Aurora failed to submit to its certifying agent an updated organic			
16	production or handling system plan that included a summary statement, supported by			
17	documentation, detailing deviations from, changes to, modifications to, or other amendments			
18	made to the previous year's organic system plan during the previous year in willful violation of 7			
19	C.F.R. § 205.406(a)(1)(i).			
20	ANSWER:			
21	Safeway does not answer for Aurora, who has not been named in this action.			
22	Safeway denies the allegations in Paragraph 28.			
23	29. Defendant Safeway failed to conduct its own inspections and oversight to			
24	determine whether Aurora was complying with the laws and/or ignored Aurora's flagrant			
25	violations. Its representations about cows having a "healthy mix of fresh air, plenty of exercise,"			
26	were blatantly false. Thus, despite the violations of federal law and regulations, Safeway			

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marketed and sold the milk or milk products under the "O" brand representing that the milk was

organic, when it was not. Defendant's conduct deceived Plaintiff and the Class Members into

believing that they were purchasing organic milk when they were not.

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Safeway admits that it markets and sells its organic milk with the label "USDA Organic" because it purchases its organic milk from dairies whose products and operations are certified "USDA Organic" by one or more USDA-accredited certifying agents, pursuant to the authority vested in those agents by the USDA under the OFPA and the NOP. By way of further response, Safeway affirmatively states that some, but not all, of the organic milk it sells is supplied by Aurora. Except as expressly admitted, Safeway denies the remaining allegations in Paragraph 29 and expressly denies that class treatment is appropriate.

30. Thus, Safeway directly misrepresented to Plaintiff and the Class Members that the "organic" milk it sold under its own label was certified organic, when it was not. Again, Plaintiff and the Class Members would not have purchased Safeway's milk, and paid the premium for Safeway's milk had they known that Safeway's milk was, in fact non-organic.

ANSWER:

Safeway denies making any misrepresentations whatsoever regarding the certification of its organic milk to Plaintiff or anyone else. Safeway is without knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth or falsity of the allegations contained in the second sentence of Paragraph 30 and, on that basis, denies them. By way of further response, Safeway affirmatively states that it sells its organic milk with the label "USDA Organic" because it purchases its organic milk from dairies whose products and operations are certified "USDA Organic" by one or more USDA-accredited certifying agents, pursuant to the authority vested in those agents by the USDA under the OFPA and the NOP. Except as expressly admitted, Safeway denies the remaining allegations in Paragraph 30 and expressly denies that class treatment is appropriate.

31. Pursuant to Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, Plaintiff seeks certification of a national Consumer Class (with the designation of statewide subclasses if the Court deems necessary and appropriate) defined as follows:

All persons in the United States who purchased organic milk or

	milk products from Safeway.
Should this c	court determine that a national Consumer Class would not satisfy the applicable
requisites for	class certification, Plaintiff alternatively seeks certification of a statewide class,
defined as:	
	All consumer residents and/or domiciliaries of California who
	purchased organic milk or milk products from Safeway.
ANSWER:	
	Safeway admits that Plaintiff purports to seek certification of a "national
Consumer C	lass" pursuant to Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. Safeway further
admits that P	Plaintiff alternatively purports to seek certification of a California statewide class.
Safeway den	ies that class certification of any kind is appropriate and expressly denies that any
claims in this	s action are appropriate for class treatment. Safeway further denies the
appropriaten	ess of the definitions and descriptions of the proposed classes. Except as expressly
admitted, Sat	feway denies the remaining allegations in Paragraph 31.
32.	Plaintiff is informed and believes that the Class consists of many thousands of
persons throu	aghout the United States, making individual joinder of all Class Members
impracticable	e.
ANSWER:	
	Safeway denies the allegations in Paragraph 32 and expressly denies that class
treatment is a	appropriate.
33.	Questions of law and fact are common to the Plaintiff Class and predominate over
questions aff	fecting only individual member, including, inter alia, the following:
	a. Whether the alleged conduct by Defendant violated laws as alleged in this
Complaint;	
	b. Whether Defendant engaged in unfair, unlawful and/or fraudulent busines
practices by	failing to disclose that the milk labeled as organic milk was not organic;
	c. Whether Defendant violated federal and/or state regulations by failing to
disclose that	the milk labeled as organic milk was not organic:

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1	d. Whether Plaintiff and the members of the Class were unconscionably			
2	induced into purchasing organic milk without adequate disclosures that the milk was not organic			
3	e. Whether Defendant violated California law, including the Unfair			
4	Competition Law ("UCL"), Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code §§ 17200, et seq., §§ 17500, et seq., and/or			
5	California's Consumer Legal Remedies Act ("CLRA"), Cal. Civ. Code §§ 1750, et seq.;			
6	f. Whether Defendant made misrepresentations to Plaintiff and the members			
7	of the Class about milk labeled as organic;			
8	g. Whether Plaintiff and the members of the Class are entitled to equitable			
9	and/or injunctive relief;			
10	h. Whether Defendant's unlawful, unfair and/or deceptive practices harmed			
11	Plaintiff and the members of the Class; and			
12	i. Whether Defendant was unjustly enriched by its deceptive practices.			
13	ANSWER:			
14	Safeway denies the allegations in Paragraph 33 and expressly denies that class			
15	treatment is appropriate.			
16	34. Plaintiffs [sic] claims are typical of the claims of the Class Members as described			
17	above; the claims arise form the same course of conduct by Safeway and the relief sought is			
18	common.			
19	ANSWER:			
20	Safeway denies the allegations in Paragraph 34 and expressly denies that class			
21	treatment is appropriate.			
22	35. Plaintiff will fairly and adequately represent and protect the interests of all Class			
23	Members. Plaintiff is represented by counsel competent and experienced in both consumer			
24	protection and class action litigation.			
25	ANSWER:			
26	Safeway is without knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the			
27	truth or falsity of the allegations contained in Paragraph 35 regarding Plaintiff and his counsel			
28	and, on that basis, denies them. Except as expressly admitted, Safeway denies the remaining			

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allegations in	Paragraph 35	and expressly	denies that class	treatment is apr	propriate.
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36. Class certification is proper under Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(b)(1)(A), because the prosecution of separate actions by individual Class Members would create a risk of inconsistent or varying adjudications with respect to individual Class Members and potentially establish incompatible standards of conduct for Defendant.

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Safeway denies the allegations in Paragraph 36 and expressly denies that class treatment is appropriate.

37. Class certification is proper under Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(b)(1)(B) because the prosecution of separate actions by individual Class Members would create a risk of adjudications with respect to individual Class Members which would, as a practical matter, be dispositive of the interest of the other members not parties to these adjudications and/or substantially impair their ability to protect these interests.

ANSWER:

Safeway denies the allegations in Paragraph 37 and expressly denies that class treatment is appropriate.

38. Class certification is proper under Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(b)(3), because common issue of law and fact predominate over any questions affecting only individual members of the Class, and a class action is superior to other available methods for the fair and efficient adjudication of this controversy.

ANSWER:

Safeway denies the allegations in Paragraph 38 and expressly denies that class treatment is appropriate.

39. A class action is superior to other methods for the fair and efficient adjudication of this controversy, since joinder of all members is impracticable. Furthermore, because the economic damages suffered by the individual Class Members may be relatively modest, albeit significant, compared to the expense and burden of individual litigation, it would be impracticable for Class Members to seek redress individually for the wrongful conduct alleged

herein. There will be no difficulty in the management of this litigation as a class action.

ANSWER:

Safeway denies the allegations in Paragraph 39 and expressly denies that class treatment is appropriate.

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FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION (California's Business & Professions Code §§ 17200, et seq.)

40. The preceding paragraphs of this Complaint are realleged and incorporated by reference. Plaintiff asserts this claim for violations of California's UCL, Bus. & Prof. Code §§ 17200, *et seq.*, on behalf of himself and the members of the Class.

ANSWER:

Safeway repeats and realleges its answers to the preceding paragraphs as if fully set forth herein. Safeway admits that Plaintiff purports to assert this claim under California's Business and Professions Code §§ 17200, et seq. on behalf of himself and the members of a proposed class. California's Business and Professions Code §§ 17200, et seq. speaks for itself, and to the extent that the allegations in Paragraph 40 vary therewith, Safeway denies those allegations. Safeway expressly denies that it has committed any violations of the California Business and Professions Code. Except as expressly admitted, Safeway denies the remaining allegations in Paragraph 40 and expressly denies that class treatment is appropriate.

41. Defendant's statements and representations constitute "unfair" trade practices that have the capacity to and do deceive consumers, in violation of the UCL.

ANSWER:

The UCL speaks for itself, and to the extent that the allegations in Paragraph 41 vary therewith, Safeway denies those allegations. Safeway expressly denies engaging in any "unfair' trade practices" of any kind or deceiving consumers in California or anywhere else. Except as expressly admitted, Safeway denies the allegations in Paragraph 41.

42. All of the wrongful conduct alleged herein occurs and continues to occur in the conduct of Defendant's business. Defendant's wrongful conduct is part of a pattern or generalized course of conduct that is repeated in the State of California (and throughout the

1	United States) on thousands (if not tens of thousands) of occasions daily.
2	ANSWER:
3	Safeway denies the allegations in Paragraph 42 and expressly denies committing
4	any "wrongful conduct" in the State of California or anywhere else.
5	43. As a proximate result of Defendant's wrongful conduct, Plaintiff, and the
6	members of the Class have sustained damages by paying a higher price for milk labeled as
7	organic that was not organic.
8	ANSWER:
9	Safeway denies the allegations in Paragraph 43 and expressly denies that class
10	treatment is appropriate.
11	44. Plaintiff requests that this Court enter such orders or judgments as may be
12	necessary to restore to any person in interest any money which may have been acquired by
13	means of such unfair competition, as provided in Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 17203 and Cal. Civ.
14	Code § 3345, and for such other relief as set forth in the Prayer for Relief.
15	ANSWER:
16	California Business and Professions Code § 17203 and the California Civil Code
17	§ 3345 speak for themselves, and to the extent that the allegations in Paragraph 44 vary
18	therewith, Safeway denies those allegations. Safeway denies that Plaintiff, or anyone else, is
19	entitled to any relief whatsoever, including, but not limited to, the relief requested in Plaintiff's
20	Complaint. Except as expressly admitted, Safeway denies the remaining allegations in
21	Paragraph 44.
22	SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION VIOLATIONS OF THE CLRA
23	(Cal. Civ. Code §§ 1750, et seq.)
24	45. The preceding paragraphs of this Complaint are realleged and incorporated by
25	reference. Plaintiff asserts this claim for violations of the CLRA on behalf of himself and the
26	members of the Class.
27	ANSWER:
28	Safeway repeats and realleges its answers to the preceding paragraphs as if fully

1	set forth herein. Safeway admits that Plaintiff purports to assert this claim under California Civil
2	Code §§ 1750, et seq. on behalf of himself and the members of a proposed class. California
3	Civil Code §§ 1750, et seq. speaks for itself, and to the extent that the allegations in Paragraph
4	45 vary therewith, Safeway denies those allegations. Safeway expressly denies that it has
5	committed any violations of the CLRA. Except as expressly admitted, Safeway denies the
6	remaining allegations in Paragraph 45 and expressly denies that class treatment is appropriate.
7	46. Plaintiff and the members of the Class are consumers who purchase goods (food
8	products) from Defendant for personal, family, or household purposes.
9	ANSWER:
10	Safeway is without knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the
11	truth or falsity of the allegations contained in Paragraph 46 and, on that basis, denies them.
12	Except as expressly admitted, Safeway denies the remaining allegations in Paragraph 46 and
13	expressly denies that class treatment is appropriate.
14	47. Representing that goods (including food products) have approval, characteristics,
15	uses, or benefits which they do not have and advertising goods with intent not to sell them as
16	advertised constitute unfair or deceptive trade practices under the provisions of the CLRA, Cal.
17	Civ. Code §§ 1770(a)(5), (9), (14) and (17).
18	ANSWER:
19	California Civil Code §§ 1770(a)(5), (9), (14) and (17) speak for themselves, and
20	to the extent that the allegations in Paragraph 47 vary therewith, Safeway denies those
21	allegations. Except as expressly admitted, Safeway denies the remaining allegations in
22	Paragraph 47.
23	48. Plaintiff and the members of the Class have all been directly and proximately
24	injured by Defendant's conduct, and such injury includes the purchase of milk labeled as
25	organic, but which was not organic, that they would not have purchased were they truthfully and
26	fully informed of material facts concerning the fact that the milk was not organic.
27	ANSWER:

Safeway denies that Plaintiff or anyone else has been injured by "the purchase of

milk labeled as organic" from Safeway and further denies that it has sold milk "labeled as
organic, but which was not organic." Safeway is without knowledge or information sufficient to
form a belief as to the truth or falsity of the allegations concerning the purchasing decisions of
Plaintiff or anyone else contained in the second sentence of Paragraph 48 and, on that basis,
denies them. Except as expressly admitted, Safeway denies the remaining allegations in
Paragraph 48 and expressly denies that class treatment is appropriate.

49. Pursuant to Cal. Civ. Code § 1780(a), Plaintiff seeks an order enjoining

Defendant from engaging in the methods, acts, or practices alleged herein. Pursuant to Cal. Civ.

Code § 1782, if Defendant does not rectify its illegal acts within 30 days, Plaintiff intends to
amend this complaint to add claims for: a) actual damages; b) restitution of money to Plaintiff
and class members; c) punitive damages; d) attorneys' fees and costs; and e) other relief that this

Court deems proper.

ANSWER:

Safeway admits that Plaintiff purports to seek, among other relief, an order enjoining Safeway. Safeway denies that Plaintiff, or anyone else, is entitled to any relief whatsoever, including, but not limited to, the relief requested in Plaintiff's Complaint. Safeway further denies that Plaintiff has complied with California Civil Code § 1782. Except as expressly admitted, Safeway denies the remaining allegations in Paragraph 49 and expressly denies that class treatment is appropriate.

THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION FALSE AND MISLEADING ADVERTISING (Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 17500)

50. The preceding paragraphs of this Complaint are realleged and incorporated by reference. Plaintiff asserts this claim for violations of Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 17500 on behalf of himself and the members of the Class.

ANSWER:

Safeway repeats and realleges its answers to the preceding paragraphs as if fully set forth herein. Safeway admits that Plaintiff purports to assert this claim under California Business and Professions Code §§ 17500, et seq. on behalf of himself and the members of a

pursuant to the authority vested in those agents by the USDA under the OFPA and the NOP. Except as expressly admitted, Safeway denies the remaining allegations in Paragraph 51.

52. As a result of the violations of California law alleged herein, Defendant has been, and will be, unjustly enriched at the expense of Plaintiff, the members of the Class and the general public. Specifically, Defendant has been unjustly enriched by their receipt of monies from consumers who purchased milk labeled organic that was not organic which is advertised and/or otherwise marketed in this State, and is promoted and sold by Defendant through advertising and marketing materials containing the false and misleading statements alleged herein.

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Safeway denies that Plaintiff, or anyone else, is entitled to any relief whatsoever, including, but not limited to, the relief requested in Plaintiff's Complaint. Except as expressly

FOURTH CAUSE OF ACTION **NEGLIGENT MISREPRESENTATION**

54. The preceding paragraphs of this Complaint are realleged and incorporated by reference. Plaintiff asserts this claim for negligent misrepresentation on behalf of himself and the members of the Class.

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Safeway repeats and realleges its answers to the preceding paragraphs as if fully set forth herein. Safeway admits that Plaintiff purports to assert this claim for negligent misrepresentation on behalf of himself and members of a proposed class. Except as expressly admitted, Safeway denies the remaining allegations in Paragraph 54 and expressly denies that class treatment is appropriate.

55. Defendant owed a duty to Plaintiff and members of the Class to exercise reasonable case [sic] in making representations about organic milk.

ANSWER:

The allegations in Paragraph 55 are legal conclusions for which no answer is required. Except as expressly admitted, Safeway denies the remaining allegations in Paragraph 55 and expressly denies that class treatment is appropriate.

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ANSWER:

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56. These representations were negligently and recklessly made to potential customers and the general public through uniform misbranding, concealment and non-disclosure, through mass media and point-of-sale advertising, and through other information prepared or disseminated by Defendant. As a direct and proximate result of these misrepresentations, omissions and concealment, Plaintiff and the Class members have been damaged in and amount to be proven at trial.

Safeway denies making any "negligent[] and reckless[]" statements to anyone in California or anywhere else. Safeway further denies that the Plaintiff, or anyone else, is entitled to any relief whatsoever, including, but not limited to, the relief requested in Plaintiff's Complaint. By way of further response, Safeway affirmatively states that it sells its organic milk with the label "USDA Organic" because it purchases its organic milk from dairies whose products and operations are certified "USDA Organic" by one or more USDA-accredited certifying agents, pursuant to the authority vested in those agents by the USDA under the OFPA and the NOP. Except as expressly admitted, Safeway denies the remaining allegations in Paragraph 56 and expressly denies that class treatment is appropriate.

57. Defendant at all times knew that Plaintiff and the Class members relied (or should be presumed to have relied) upon the labeling and lack of labeling provided by Defendant, and the materiality of such labeling is established as a matter of state and federal Law [sic]. Defendant's concealment, misbranding and non-disclosure were intended to influence consumers' purchasing decisions and were done with reckless disregard for the rights of consumers. Plaintiff's and Class members' reliance was reasonably foreseeable by Defendant.

ANSWER:

Safeway denies that it engaged in any "concealment, misbranding and non-disclosure" whatsoever of its organic milk. The allegations in Paragraph 57 regarding "the materiality" of Safeway's labeling are legal conclusions for which no answer is required. Safeway is without knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth or falsity of the allegations contained in Paragraph 57 regarding on what Plaintiff or others "relied" and,

on that basis, denies them. Except as expressly admitted, Safeway denies the remaining allegations in Paragraph 57 and expressly denies that class treatment is appropriate.

FIFTH CAUSE OF ACTION (IN THE ALTERNATIVE) DEFENDANT'S VIOLATION OF STATE CONSUMER PROTECTION ACTS

58. Plaintiff incorporates by reference the preceding paragraphs as if they were fully set forth herein.

ANSWER:

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Safeway repeats and realleges its answers to the preceding paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

59. Safeway had a statutory duty to refrain from unfair or deceptive acts or practices in the manufacture, promotion and sale of "organic" milk.

ANSWER:

The allegations in Paragraph 59 are legal conclusions for which no answer is required. Safeway denies committing any "unfair or deceptive acts or practices" whatsoever in the sale and promotion of its organic milk. By way of further response, Safeway affirmatively states that it sells its organic milk with the label "USDA Organic" because it purchases its organic milk from dairies whose products and operations are certified "USDA Organic" by one or more USDA-accredited certifying agents, pursuant to the authority vested in those agents by the USDA under the OFPA and the NOP. Safeway further denies that it "manufactures" the organic milk it sells. Except as expressly admitted, Safeway denies the remaining allegations in Paragraph 59.

60. Had Defendant not engaged in the deceptive conduct described above, Plaintiff and the Class Members would not have purchased Safeway's "organic" milk.

ANSWER:

Safeway denies having engaged in any "deceptive conduct" whatsoever. Safeway is without knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth or falsity of the allegations contained in Paragraph 60 regarding Plaintiff's and others' purchasing decisions and, on that basis, denies them. Except as expressly admitted, Safeway denies the remaining

1	allegations in Paragraph 60 and expressly denies that class treatment is appropriate.
2	61. Plaintiff believes that California law should apply nationwide. However, if
3	California law does not apply, Defendant's deceptive, unconscionable and/or fraudulent
4	representations and material omissions to consumers and the public, including Plaintiff and the
5	Class Members, constituted unfair and deceptive acts and practices in violation of the state
6	consumer protection statutes listed below:
7	a. Defendant has engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or
8	practices in violation of Ala. Code §§ 8-19-1, et seq.;
9	b. Defendant has engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or
10	practices in violation of Alaska Stat. §§ 45.50471, et seq.;
11	c. Defendant has engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or
12	practices in violation of Ariz. Rev. Stat §§ 44-1522, et seq.;
13	d. Defendant has engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or
14	practices in violation of Ark. Code §§ 4-88-101, et seq.;
15	e. Defendant has engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or
16	practices in violation of Cal. Civ. Code §§ 1770, et seq. and Cal Bus. & Prof. Code §§ 17200, et
17	seq.;
18	f. Defendant has engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or
19	practices in violation of Colo. Rev. Stat. §§ 6-1-105, et seq.;
20	g. Defendant has engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or
21	practices in violation of Conn. Gen. Stat. §§ 2-1 10a, et seq.;
22	h. Defendant has engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or
23	practices in violation of 6 Del. Code §§ 2511, et seq. and 2531, et seq.;
24	i. Defendant has engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or
25	practices in violation of D.C. Code §§ 28-3901, et seq.;
26	j. Defendant has engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or
27	practices in violation of Fla. Stat. §§ 501.201, et seq.;
28	k. Defendant has engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or

1	practices in violation of Ga. Stat. §§ 10-1-372, et seq., 10-1-392 and 10-1-420.
2	l. Defendant has engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or
3	practices in violation of Haw. Rev. Stat. §§ 480-1, et seq.;
4	m. Defendant has engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or
5	practices in violation of Idaho Code §§ 48-601, et seq.;
6	n. Defendant has engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or
7	practices in violation of 815 ILCS §§ 505/1, et seq.;
8	o. Defendant has engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or
9	practices in violation of Ind. Code Ann. §§ 24-5-0.5-1, et seq.;
10	p. Defendant has engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or
11	practices in violation of Iowa Code §§ 714.16, et seq.;
12	q. Defendant has engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or
13	practices in violation of Kan. Stat. §§ 50-623, et seq.;
14	r. Defendant has engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or
15	practices in violation of Ky. Rev. Stat. §§ 367.170, et seq.;
16	s. Defendant has engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or
17	practices in violation of La. Rev. Stat. §§ 51:1401, et seq.;
18	t. Defendant has engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or
19	practices in violation of 5 Me. Rev. Stat. §§ 205A, et seq.;
20	u. Defendant has engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or
21	practices in violation of Md. Com. Law Code §§ 13-101, et seq.;
22	v. Defendant has engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or
23	practices in violation of Mass. Gen. L. Ch. 93 A, et seq.;
24	w. Defendant has engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or
25	practices in violation of Mich. Comp. Laws Ann. §§ 445.90 1, et seq.;
26	x. Defendant has engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or
27	practices in violation of Minn. Stat. §§ 325D.43, et seq.; 325 F.67, et seq.; and 325F.68, et seq.;
28	y. Defendant has engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or

1	practices in violation of Miss. Code Ann. §§ 75-24-1, et seq.;
2	z. Defendant has engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or
3	practices in violation of Vernon's Ann. Missouri Stat. §§ 407.010, et seq.;
4	aa. Defendant has engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or
5	practices in violation of Mont. Code Ann. §§ 30-14-101, et seq.;
6	bb. Defendant has engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or
7	practices in violation of Neb. Rev. Stat. §§ 59-1601, et seq.
8	cc. Defendant has engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or
9	practices in violation of Nev. Rev. Stat. Ann. §§ 598.0903, et seq.;
10	dd. Defendant has engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or
11	practices in violation of N.H. Rev. Stat. §§ 358-A:1, et seq.;
12	ee. Defendant has engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or
13	practices in violation of N.J. Rev. Stat. §§ 56:8-1, et seq.;
14	ff. Defendant has engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or
15	practices in violation of N.M. Stat. §§ 57-12-1, et seq.;
16	gg. Defendant has engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or
17	practices in violation of N.Y. Gen. Bus. Law §§ 349, et seq. and 350-e, et seq.;
18	hh. Defendant has engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or
19	practices in violation of N.C. Gen. Stat. §§ 75-1.1, et seq.;
20	ii. Defendant has engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or
21	practices in violation of N.D. Cent. Code §§ 51-12-01, et seq., and 51-15-01, et seq.;
22	jj. Defendant has engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or
23	practices in violation of Ohio Rev. Stat. §§ 1345.01, et seq.;
24	kk. Defendant has engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or
25	practices in violation of 15 Okla. Stat. §§ 15 751, et seq.;
26	ll. Defendant has engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or
27	practices in violation of Or. Rev. Stat. §§ 646.605, et seq.;
28	mm. Defendant has engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or

1	practices in violation of 73 Pa. Stat. §§ 201-1, et seq.;
2	nn. Defendant has engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or
3	practices in violation of R.I. Gen. Laws. §§ 6-13.1-1, et seq.;
4	oo. Defendant has engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or
5	practices in violation of S.C. Code Laws §§ 39-5-10, et seq.;
6	pp. Defendant has engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or
7	practices in violation of S.D. Codified Laws §§ 37-24-1, et seq.;
8	qq. Defendant has engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or
9	practices in violation of Tenn. Code §§ 47-18-101, et seq.;
10	rr. Defendant has engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or
11	practices in violation of Tex. Bus. & Com. Code §§ 17.41, et seq.;
12	ss. Defendant has engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or
13	practices in violation of Utah Code §§ 13-11-1, et seq.;
14	tt. Defendant has engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or
15	practices in violation of 9 Vt. §§ 2451, et seq.;
16	uu. Defendant has engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or
17	practices in violation of Va. Code §§ 59.1-196, et seq.;
18	vv. Defendant has engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or
19	practices in violation of Wash. Rev. Code. §§ 19.86.0 10, et seq.;
20	ww. Defendant has engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or
21	practices in violation of West Virginia Code §§ 46A-6-101, et seq.;
22	xx. Defendant has engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or
23	practices in violation of Wis. Stat. §§ 100.20, et seq.; and
24	yy. Defendant has engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or
25	practices in violation of Wyo. Stat. §§ 40-12-101, et seq.
26	ANSWER:
27	Safeway denies that class certification is appropriate and expressly denies that any
28	claims in this action are appropriate for class treatment. Safeway further denies that California

law should apply to any proposed nationwide class. Safeway further denies having violated the
consumer protection statute of any state. Except as expressly admitted, Safeway denies the
remaining allegations in Paragraph 61.

62. Plaintiff and the Class Members relied upon Defendant's misrepresentations and/or omissions (as described herein) in purchasing Defendant's "organic" milk.

ANSWER:

Safeway denies having made any "misrepresentations and/or omissions" whatsoever regarding its organic milk. By way of further response, Safeway affirmatively states that it sells its organic milk with the label "USDA Organic" because it purchases its organic milk from dairies whose products and operations are certified "USDA Organic" by one or more USDA-accredited certifying agents, pursuant to the authority vested in those agents by the USDA under the OFPA and the NOP. Safeway is without knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth or falsity of the allegations contained in Paragraph 62 regarding on what Plaintiff or others "relied" and, on that basis, denies them. Except as expressly admitted, Safeway denies the remaining allegations in Paragraph 62 and expressly denies that class treatment is appropriate.

63. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant's wrongful conduct, Plaintiff and the Class Members have been damaged by, *inter alia*, paying a premium price for "organic" milk, when Plaintiff and the Class Members received non-organic milk.

ANSWER:

Safeway denies that Plaintiff, or anyone else, is entitled to any relief whatsoever, including, but not limited to, the relief requested in Plaintiff's Complaint. Except as expressly admitted, Safeway denies the remaining allegations in Paragraph 63 and expressly denies that class treatment is appropriate.

64. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant's wrongful conduct, Plaintiff and the Class are entitled to compensatory damages, treble damages, attorneys' fees and cost of this suit.

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Safeway denies that Plaintiff, or anyone else, is entitled to any relief whatsoever, including, but not limited to, the relief requested in Plaintiff's Complaint. Except as expressly admitted, Safeway denies the remaining allegations in Paragraph 64 and expressly denies that class treatment is appropriate.

SIXTH CAUSE OF ACTION COMMON LAW UNJUST ENRICHMENT

65. This Cause of Action is pled in the alternative to all contract-based claims and/or causes of action at law.

ANSWER:

Safeway admits that Plaintiff purports to plead his claim for unjust enrichment in the alternative. Safeway denies that Plaintiff, or anyone else, is entitled to any relief whatsoever, including, but not limited to, the relief requested in Plaintiff's Complaint. Except as expressly admitted, Safeway denies the remaining allegations in Paragraph 65.

66. Defendant has received a benefit from Plaintiff and the Class Members in the form of the prices Plaintiff and the Class Members paid for Defendant's "organic" milk or milk products during the relevant time period.

ANSWER:

Safeway denies the allegations in Paragraph 66 and expressly denies that class treatment is appropriate.

67. Defendant is aware of its receipt of the above-described benefit.

ANSWER:

Safeway denies the allegations in Paragraph 67.

68. Defendant received the above-described benefit to the detriment of Plaintiff and each of the other members of the Class.

ANSWER:

Safeway denies the allegations in Paragraph 68 and expressly denies that class treatment is appropriate.

1	69. Defendant continues to retain the above-described benefit to the detriment of
2	Plaintiff and the Class Members.
3	ANSWER:
4	Safeway denies the allegations in Paragraph 69 and expressly denies that class
5	treatment is appropriate.
6	70. Under the circumstances, it would be inequitable for Defendant to retain the
7	above described benefit.
8	ANSWER:
9	Safeway denies the allegations in Paragraph 70 and expressly denies that class
10	treatment is appropriate.
11	71. As a result of Defendant's unjust enrichment, Plaintiff and the Class Members
12	have sustained damages in an amount to be determined at trial and seek full disgorgement and
13	restitution of Defendant's enrichment, benefits, and ill-gotten gains acquired as a result of the
14	unlawful or wrongful conduct alleged above.
15	ANSWER:
16	Safeway denies that Plaintiff, or anyone else, is entitled to any relief whatsoever
17	including, but not limited to, the relief requested in Plaintiff's Complaint. Except as expressly
18	admitted, Safeway denies the remaining allegations in Paragraph 71 and expressly denies that
19	class treatment is appropriate.
20	SEVENTH CAUSE OF ACTION BREACH OF EXPRESS WARRANTY
21	72. Plaintiff hereby incorporates the preceding paragraphs by reference.
22	ANSWER:
23	Safeway repeats and realleges its answers to the preceding paragraphs as if fully
24	set forth herein.
25	73. Aurora sold its "organic" milk or milk products to retailers who sold that milk or
26	milk products to Plaintiff and the Class Members.
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Safeway does not answer for Aurora, who has not been named in this action. Safeway admits that some, but not all, of the organic milk that it sells is supplied by Aurora. Safeway further admits that it sells its organic milk with the "USDA Organic" seal, because it purchases its organic milk from dairies whose products and operations are certified "USDA Organic" by one or more USDA-accredited certifying agents, pursuant to the authority vested in those agents by the USDA under the OFPA and the NOP. Safeway is without knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth or falsity of the allegations in Paragraph 73 regarding Plaintiff, the proposed class members and Aurora's customers and, on that basis, denies them. Except as expressly admitted, Safeway denies the remaining allegations in Paragraph 73 and expressly denies that class treatment is appropriate.

74. At all times relevant to this action, Defendant falsely represented that its milk or milk products were "organic" when they were not produced in compliance with the applicable organic certification requirements, laws, standards and regulations.

ANSWER:

Safeway denies the allegations in Paragraph 74.

75. By its statements and representations about the "organic" status of its milk or milk products, Defendant warranted the production process and condition of that "organic" milk or milk products purchased by Plaintiff and the Class Members.

ANSWER:

Safeway denies the allegations in Paragraph 75 and expressly denies that class treatment is appropriate.

76. Defendant made these representations and warranty statements to induce Plaintiff and the Class Members to purchase Defendant's "organic" milk or milk products or was a material factor in the decision of Plaintiff and the Class Members to purchase the milk or the milk products.

ANSWER:

Safeway denies the allegations in Paragraph 76 and expressly denies that class

1	treatment is appropriate.
2	77. Due to its conduct alleged herein, Defendant's "organic" milk or milk products
3	failed to conform to each of these warranties.
4	ANSWER:
5	Safeway denies the allegations in Paragraph 77.
6	78. As a result of Defendant's conduct, Plaintiff and the Class Members have been
7	damaged.
8	ANSWER:
9	Safeway denies that Plaintiff, or anyone else, is entitled to any relief whatsoever,
10	including, but not limited to, the relief requested in Plaintiff's Complaint. Except as expressly
11	admitted, Safeway denies the remaining allegations in Paragraph 78 and expressly denies that
12	class treatment is appropriate.
13	79. Within a reasonable time after Plaintiff and the Class Members knew or should
14	have known of the failure to conform, Plaintiff, individually and on behalf of the Class, placed
15	Defendant on notice thereof.
16	ANSWER:
17	Safeway denies the allegations in Paragraph 79 and expressly denies that class
18	treatment is appropriate.
19	PRAYER FOR RELIEF
20	WHEREFORE, Plaintiff, individually and on behalf all others similarly situated,
21	respectfully requests that this Court enter a judgment against Defendant and in favor of Plaintiff,
22	and grant the following relief:
23	A. Determine that this action may be maintained as a class action with respect to a
24	national class or with subclasses corresponding to the several states' laws, or, in the alternative, a
25	California statewide class, pursuant to the appropriate subsections of Fed. R. Civ, P. 23; that the
26	court certify a class action with respect to particular issues if appropriate, and that the Court
27	designate and appoint Plaintiff and his counsel to serve as Class Representative and Class
28	Counsel;

1	В.	Declare, adjudge and decree the conduct of the Defendant as alleged herein to be
2	unlawful;	
3	C.	Grant Plaintiff and all Class Members awards of actual, compensatory, punitive
4	and/or exem	plary damages in such amount to be determined at trial and as provided by
5	applicable la	nw;
6	D.	Grant Plaintiff and all Class Members awards of statutory, damages, attorney's
7	fees and cos	ts pursuant to the various Consumer Protection Acts of the fifty states;
8	E.	Grant Plaintiff and the Class Members their costs of suit, including reasonable
9	attorneys' fe	ees, and expenses as provided by law; and
10	F.	Grant Plaintiff and the Class Members such other, further, and different relief as
11	the nature of	f the case may require or as may be determined to be just, equitable, and proper by
12	this Court.	
13	ANSWER:	
14		Safeway denies that Plaintiff, or anyone else, is entitled to any relief whatsoever,
15	including, bu	ut not limited to, the relief requested in Plaintiff's Complaint. Safeway further
16	denies that c	class certification is appropriate and expressly denies that any claims in this action
17	are appropri	ate for class treatment. Except as expressly admitted, Safeway denies the remaining
18	allegations is	n the Paragraph entitled "Prayer for Relief."
19		DEMAND FOR TRIAL BY JURY
20		Plaintiff, by counsel, requests a trial by jury on those causes of actions set forth
21	herein.	
22	ANSWER:	
23		Safeway admits that Plaintiff purports to seek a jury trial for the causes of action
24	in Plaintiff's	Complaint. Except as expressly admitted, Safeway denies the remaining allegations
25	in the Paragi	raph entitled "Demand for Trial by Jury."
26		FIRST AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE
27	1.	The Complaint fails to state any claim upon which relief can be granted.
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SECOND AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

2. The claims of Plaintiff and members of the proposed class for equitable relief are barred by the fact that Plaintiff and the members of the proposed class have an adequate remedy at law.

THIRD AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

3. The claims asserted are barred, in whole or in part, to the extent that Plaintiff and/or members of the proposed class suffered no legal injury.

FOURTH AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

4. The claims of Plaintiff and/or members of the proposed class may be barred, in whole or in part, by the doctrines of waiver, estoppel and/or laches.

FIFTH AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

 Plaintiff and members of the proposed class may be barred, in whole or in part, from recovery because they have made statements and/or taken actions that estop them from asserting their claims.

SIXTH AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

6. The claims of Plaintiff and/or members of the proposed class may be barred, in whole or in part, by the applicable statutes of limitations.

SEVENTH AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

7. The claims in Plaintiff's Complaint are barred, in whole or in part, because Plaintiff and members of the proposed class cannot meet their burden of showing that any acts, conduct, statements or omissions on the part of Safeway were misleading or likely to mislead.

EIGHTH AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

8. The claims in Plaintiff's Complaint are barred, in whole or in part, because Plaintiff and members of the proposed class were not actually misled or deceived by and/or did not rely on any statements or omissions on the part of Safeway in deciding whether to purchase the organic milk sold by Safeway.

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NINTH AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

9. Plaintiff's Complaint is barred, in whole or in part, by the Supremacy Clause of the United States Constitution and by the doctrine of preemption. Allowing state law to override or alter the decisions of the USDA and the requirements of the OFPA and the NOP regulations conflicts with both Federal law and the policies underlying Federal law and would stand as an obstacle to the Federal objective of creating unified organic food standards throughout the United States.

TENTH AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

10. The claims in Plaintiff's Complaint are barred, in whole or in part, because the USDA has primary jurisdiction over all or part of the subject matter hereto.

ELEVENTH AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

11. If any persons or entities claiming to be members of the proposed class have released claims, they may be barred from recovery, in whole or in part, by such releases.

TWELFTH AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

12. The claims of Plaintiff and members of the proposed class may be barred, in whole or in part, to the extent that they may have failed to mitigate damages.

THIRTEENTH AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

13. Plaintiff and/or members of the proposed class may be barred from recovery, in whole or in part, if in this or other tribunals they have brought actions and have received judgments or awards on some or all claims asserted herein.

FOURTEENTH AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

14. If any persons claiming to be members of the proposed class have resolved the same or similar claims as those alleged in Plaintiff's Complaint, they may be barred from recovery, in whole or in part, on the ground that they are subject to the defense of accord and satisfaction.

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FIFTEENTH AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

15. The claims of Plaintiff and/or the members of the proposed class are barred, in whole or in part, to the extent that they engaged in unlawful, inequitable or improper conduct.

SIXTEENTH AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

16. The claims of Plaintiff and/or the members of the proposed class are barred, in whole or in part, by the doctrines of res judicata and/or collateral estoppel.

SEVENTEENTH AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

17. The claims of Plaintiff and/or the members of the proposed class are barred, in whole or in part, because Plaintiff and members of the proposed class failed to exhaust administrative remedies.

EIGHTEENTH AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

18. The claims of Plaintiff are barred, in whole or in part, because Safeway purchased organic milk from dairies that complied with the applicable federal laws and regulations governing the production, marketing, labeling and sale of organic foods and were certified by a Federal agency to label their products "USDA Organic."

<u>NINETEENTH AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE</u> (AGAINST PROPOSED CALIFORNIA "STATEWIDE CLASS")

19. The claims of any proposed "California State Class" in the Complaint are barred, in whole or in part, by the doctrine set forth in <u>Diaz v. Kay-Dix Ranch</u>, 9 Cal. App. 3d 588 (1970).

TWENTIETH AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE (AGAINST PROPOSED CALIFORNIA "STATEWIDE CLASS")

20. The claims of any proposed "California State Class" in the Complaint are barred, in whole or in part, by the doctrine set forth in <u>Cel-Tech Communications, Inc. v. Los Angeles</u> <u>Cellular Tel. Co.</u>, 20 Cal. 4th 163 (1999).

TWENTY-FIRST AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

21. The claims of Plaintiff and members of the proposed class for punitive damages are barred, in whole or in part, by applicable state law and the Constitution of the United States.

1	TWENTY-SECOND AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE
2	22. Plaintiff's action cannot be maintained as a class action because Plaintiff cannot
3	meet the requirements for class certification. Further, certification of the proposed class would
4	result in the denial of due process to Safeway, as well as to the proposed class.
5	TWENTY-THIRD AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE
6	23. This action is not appropriate for class treatment because the claims necessarily
7	turn on individual purchasing habits and patterns for each Plaintiff and proposed class member.
8	TWENTY-FOURTH AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE
9	24. Plaintiff's claims for violation of the various state consumer protection statutes
10	are barred, in whole or in part, by the "safe harbor" provisions of those consumer protection
11	statutes and/or the respective states' common law "safe harbor" provisions.
12	TWENTY-FIFTH AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE
13	25. Plaintiff and his counsel have failed to join as parties to this action all persons and
14	entities that would be necessary parties for adjudication of the claims of Plaintiff and/or members
15	of the proposed class.
16	TWENTY-SIXTH AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE
17	(AGAINST PROPOSED CALIFORNIA "STATEWIDE CLASS")
18	26. Plaintiff's claims for damages under the Consumer Legal Remedies Act are
19	defective, since no statutorily-required notice was served upon Safeway thirty days prior to the
20	filing of suit as required by Cal. Civ. Code § 1782(a).
21	TWENTY-SEVENTH AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE
22	27. The claims of Plaintiff and members of the proposed class are barred, in whole or
23	in part, by the doctrine set forth in Phillips Petroleum Co. v. Shutts, 472 U.S. 797 (1985), as
24	applying California law to a nationwide class would, <u>inter alia</u> , violate due process.
25	TWENTY-EIGHTH AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE
26	(AGAINST PROPOSED CALIFORNIA "STATEWIDE CLASS")
27	28. The claims of any proposed "California State Class" in the Complaint are barred,
- '	in whole or in part, because the California Department of Health Services and/or the California

Department of Food and Agriculture have primary jurisdiction over all or part of the subject

matter hereto.

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TWENTY-NINTH AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

29. The claims of the members of the proposed class are barred, in whole or in part, by the restriction on class action lawsuits in the various states' consumer protection statutes, including, but not limited to, Ala. Code § 8-19-10(f); Ga. Code. Ann. § 10-1-399(a); La. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 51:1409(a); Miss. Code § 75-24-15(4); Mont. Code § 30-14-133(1); S.C. Code § 37-5-202(1), (3).

THIRTIETH AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

30. Plaintiff's claims for damages under one or more of the consumer protection acts are defective, since no statutorily-required notice was served upon Safeway <u>prior</u> to the filing of suit. <u>See</u> Ala. Code § 8-19-10(e) (requiring 15 days); Ak. Stat. § 45.50.535 (requiring notice generally); Cal. Civ. Code § 1782(a) (requiring 30 days); Ga. Code Ann. § 10-1-399(b) (requiring 30 days); Ind. Code § 24-5-0.5-5(a) (requiring 30 days); Me. Rev. Stat. Ann. Tit. 5, § 213(1-A) (requiring 30 days); Mass. Gen. Laws Ch. 93A § 9(3) (requiring 30 days); Tex. Bus. & Com. Code § 17.505 (requiring 60 days); W. Va. Code § 46A-6-106 (requiring 20 days); Wyo. Stat. Ann. § 40-12-109 (requiring notice generally and imposing a statute of limitations).

THIRTY-FIRST AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

31. Safeway has insufficient knowledge or information upon which to form a belief as to whether it may have additional affirmative defenses that govern the claims asserted by Plaintiff and on behalf of persons claimed to be members of the proposed class. Safeway, therefore, reserves the right to raise additional defenses as appropriate.

WHEREFORE, Safeway prays:

- (a) That Plaintiff and all members of the proposed class take nothing by reason of this suit;
 - (b) For attorneys fees and costs;
 - (c) That the certification of all proposed classes herein be denied; and
 - (d) For any other and further relief as the Court deems just and proper.

LATHAM & WATKINS LLP ATTORNEYS AT LAW SAN FRANCISCO